

MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CALENDAR YEAR 2009 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT CERTIFICATION FORM

City of FayettePublic Water Supply Name

	0320001
	List PWS ID #s for all Water Systems Covered by this CCR
water s	deral Safe Drinking Water Act requires each <i>community</i> public water system to develop and distribute a ter confidence report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the public ystem, this CCR must be mailed to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to tomers upon request.
Please.	Answer the Following Questions Regarding the Consumer Confidence Report
	Customers were informed of availability of CCR by: (Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)
	Advertisement in local paper On water bills Other
	Date customers were informed: 6 / 10 / 10
	CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery. Specify other direct delivery methods:
	Date Mailed/Distributed:/_/
	CCR was published in local newspaper. (Attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication) Name of Newspaper: The Fayette Chronicle & The Glory Journal Date Published: _6 /10 /10 & 6- 9-16-10
	Date Published: 6 /10 /10 & 6- 9-16-10
	CCR was posted in public places. (Attach list of locations) Date Posted:/_/
	CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at www.
CERT	FICATION
system and cor the Mis	y certify that a consumer confidence report (CCR) has been distributed to the customers of this public water in the form and manner identified above. I further certify that the information included in this CCR is true rect and is consistent with the water quality monitoring data provided to the public water system officials by sissippi State Department of Health, Bureau of Public Water Supply. **Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)* **Date** Date**
1	Meil Completed Form to: Bureau of Fublic Water Supply/F.O. Box 1700/Ecckson, MS 39215 Phone: 601-576-7518

570 East Woodrow Wilson Post Office Box 1700 Jackson, MS 39215-1700 601-576-8090 1-866-HLTHY4U www.HealthyMS.com

2009 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Town of Fayette PWS ID #: 0320001 May 2010

2010 JUN - 2 PM 12: 17

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Catahoula Formation Aquifer.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identify potential sources of contamination. The general susceptibility rankings assigned to each well of this system are provided immediately below. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the Town of Fayette have received a moderate susceptibility ranking to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact James Simon at 601-786-3621. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the first Tuesday of each month at 6:00 PM at the Fayette City Hall.

We routinely monitor for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2009. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2009, the table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants from the presence of animals or from human activity; microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm-water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm-water runoff, and residential uses; organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations and septic systems; radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Treatment Technique (TT) - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) – The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) – The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk of health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

				TEST RES	ULTS			
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measure- ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Mionobiol	ogical Co	ntamina	ants					
1. Total Coliform	9							

						Τ	mor	nthly samples
Inorganic	Conta	minants						
10. Barium	N	2009	.165	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2008*	.2	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2009	.162	No Range	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2008*	15	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Disinfecti	on By-l	Products						
Chlorine	N	2009	1.27	.8 – 1.27	ppm	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

^{*} Most recent sample. No sample required for 2009.

Microbiological Contaminants:

Our system violated a drinking water standard. In August & September of 2009, we pulled 1 sample each month that showed the presence of coliform bacteria. We did follow up testing and did not find any bacteria present in the subsequent testing.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific constituents on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH now notifies systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our Water Association is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing for \$10 per sample. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791.

We at the Town of Fayette work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

⁽¹⁾ Total Coliform. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.

Page 6 FAYETTE CHRONICLE, Fayette, MS, Thursday June 10, 2010 2009 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Town of Fayette PWS JD #, 0320001 May 2010

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meetings, liney are used out we fit it lessably of each mixture of the period of lessals and State laws. This table below last all of the defining water proceeding for federal and State laws. This table below lasts all of the defining water contaminents that we delicated during for the period of lessals of 10 December 31, 2009, in cases when monitoring water (required in 1009, the label reflects the most recent results. As seater lawest over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring in minerials and, it is understand and completely contamined to the process of an inside or from human admint, microbial establishables, excluding substances or continuation from the presence of an inside or from human admint, microbial establishables, and understand the process of a period process of the seater of the process of the seater of the seater of the seater of results from under administration, and contaminents, substandand to seater of the seater of results of the results of the results and period countries and herbiddes, which have not making optimized and death of period and period countries of the results of the results of the results are applied to the period of the

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Maximum Residual Distribution Level (MRDL) - The highest level of a distributant aboved in drinking water. There is contributing evidence that addition of a distribution is necessary for control microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Distriction Level Coal (MRDLG) — The level of a drinking water distributant below which there is no known or projected risk of health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of distributants to control microbial contaminants.

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Conteminant	Violation Y/N	Cate Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCUACL	Unit Measure- mest	MCLG	1	Likely Sourc	e of Contamination
Microbiolo	gical Co	ontamin	ants						
1, Total Colforn Bacteria	H	August September	Positive Positive	1	HA .		ted		Naturally present in the energoment.

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Disinfectio	on By-F	roducts	ACO	eritationeri Statistics		region Especial Especial		
17. Lead	N	2008"	15	0	bóp	0	AL=15	Corresion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural disposits
16. Fluoride	N	2009	.162	No Range	byn	4	•	Emison of natural deposits, wide additive which promotes strong beats, discharge from tertifizer and alumnum factories
14. Copper	N.	2008' 1	2	0)pn	13	AL#).3	Corresion of household planting systems; erosion of natural deposits; leading from wood preservatives
10. Bartum	N	2009 :4	.165	No Rasge	pon	2	2	Discherge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal influence; enosion of natural deposits

* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2009,

Monotomytes (restrainment (I) Total Collisma Collisma are bactor that are maintely present as the environment and are send as an indicator that other, poem-present. Collismas were found in more samples than allowed and this was a securing of protocol problems.

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Some people may be more vulnerable to contamisarts in driving water than the general population, from compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing themotherapy, persons who have undergoine organ transplants, people with IRP/AIDS or other immuse system discovers, some abody, and intents can be particularly at first from indiction. These people about desired such cut driving water from their heath can provides. IEPADCO guideless on appropriate means to lessen to end of pre-cryptosportishm and other microbiological contaminants are existable from the Sale Direkto Vision 1-800-466-4791.

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Page 8 The Glory Journal June 9-16, 2010

Write placeds to present to you this year's Armain Charley Water Property. The specific is designed to Most and services are deliver to you every day. Our complete goal is to provide your sections of the service of t

If you have very questions about this report or concentring your vestor utility, pleases contact James Dirpon at 601, 798-3037, "Miscales our valued quadronnes to be exhibited about the valued quadronnes to be exhibited about the value of the property of

SEASONOUS Condenses to know (INCL). The "Reservice Aboved" (INCL) is the highest broad of a conserving replor. MrCLs are set as close to the BCLCs he beside using the best evaluate treatment technology.

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Contentioners	Viculation VAV	Collected Collected	Lavori Desercted	Range of Detects or 8 of Barryles Expending MCLACC	More	6401.0	Mary, Source of Cont	
Microbiolog	rical C	ontamin	ants					
6. Total Goldonn Sustana		August Sections		1	**	9	Carperto to collection Management to City of the service control of	y pres
norganic Con								

10. Bariyo	H	2009	165	Pto Range	ppm	2	*	Dischurge of drilling weeks; dischurge from metal refinance; erceion of natural deposite
14 Cooper	H	2005	3	6	ppm3	1.5	AL+1.3	Correction of household plumbing systems; erreiton of natural disposits; leaching from secon preservatives.
16 Flyonda	H	2009	182	No Range	ppm			Execute of matural deposits: well additive which promotes strong leads; discharge from fortificer and abundrate included
17 Land	94	20061	18	0	500		ALHIS	Durpsion of household plumbin systems, erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection	By-P	oducts			1			
Chilorina	P. X	2009)	27 #	1.27	(acus	1	MORL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

³ Most record hample. No sample experient for 2009. Microbiological Constantions.
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Microbiological Constantions.
(ii) Total Collection. So describe the ser investity proper in the environment and us used to as foliations that other, peans (ii) Total Collection.
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Our system indicated in drinking water standard, in August 6 Deptember of 2009, we public 1 Sentate each month to presence of colours become, We did below up leading and pid not find any bodiers present in the subsequent leading.

We at the Town of Fayette work around the clock to provide top quality water to want too. We sak that all tear cooling to protect our water accepts, which are the heart of our constrainty, our way of life and our california future.

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CITY OF FAYETTE, MISSISSIPPI FAYETTE, MS 39069

The CCR was posted in the following locations.

- 1. City Hall
- 2. Public Works Department